

## THE CAUSES OF ANEURISM.

## The Mysterious and Dangerous Enlargement of Blood Vessels—Treatment.

A lady writes us, saying, "Please say something about aneurism. What causes it, and what peculiar symptoms belong to it? It seems to be obscure. How can its presence be discovered?"

Aneurism—from a word meaning to enlarge—denotes an enlargement, generally at some one point, of an artery. It may occur in any artery, but is most common in those where the blood pressure is strongest. Hence the aorta of the chest—the large arterial arch into which the heart hurls all the blood for the former to distribute—is most likely to be affected, and that, too, most gravely.

The direct cause is some sub-acute or chronic inflammation of the coats of the artery, resulting in the degeneration of a small patch. The muscular coat, losing its elasticity, bulges out under the blood pressure, into a considerable pouch. Being concealed within the chest cavity, and not necessarily interfering with the health, it may remain for a long period undetected. Indeed, the sudden death of the person from its rupture may be the first intimation of its existence.

Some of the indirect causes of aneurism are rheumatism, gout, kidney disease, intemperance, mental emotions; violent exercise; strain; mechanical impediments to the circulation, as in soldiers, whose tight-fitting coats render it ten times as prevalent among them as among civilians.

It is more prevalent in males than in females, and is more common between the ages of 30 and 60. Cases among the old are mainly due to that arterial degeneration which characterizes age. In the great majority of cases death results from rupture of the aneurism.

No one but a physician can treat it, and he can do nothing without the full co-operation of the patient.—Youth's Companion.

## Blondes and Brunettes in Germany.

Thirty-two per cent., or almost a third of the German youth, are blondes; 14 per cent. are brunettes; while all the rest, 54 per cent., must be classed as mixed. This mixture is not a homogeneous one, but includes all intermediate varieties. One class of the German population forms a decided exception to these averages, viz., the Jews. Jewish children show only 11 per cent. of blondes, but 42 per cent. of brunettes. Their greater purity of race is shown by the small ratio of the mixed class amongst them. The blonde type is particularly prevalent in Oldenburg and the neighboring more northerly communities; it is rarest in eastern Bavaria and Alsace.

A canton (Wildeshausen) in Oldenburg has 56 per cent. of its population blondes, while Roding, a town in the second group, has only 9 per cent., a difference of 47 per cent. The former has only four brunettes to each 100 inhabitants, while a southern town in Alsace has as many as thirty-one to every 100. The distribution of the blonde type is much wider than that of the brunette type, which is only a secondary type. A canton in Wurtemberg shows the largest ratio of the mixed class, 60 per cent., while Pomerania shows the smallest, 40 per cent. The same contrast between the north and south is shown in Belgium and in Switzerland. In southern Austria the brunette type is especially marked, but here the mixture with the Slav people adds a complication.—Detroit Free Press.

## How to Throw Your Voice.

Almost everybody that has ever heard a ventriloquist throw his voice on the stage, or elsewhere, for that matter, has wished that he could perform the trick just for the fun of it. Anybody that can talk can do this seemingly difficult and marvelous feat if he will only go about it right, and it is not the least bit hard to do under favorable circumstances. In the old senate chamber in the old capitol there are certain stones in the floor, which, if stood upon, conduct the voice to certain other stones several yards away. Persons talking while standing upon these stones have their voices "thrown" thus without the least effort, and the effect upon the listener is most startling when the sensation is experienced for the first time.—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

## Trouble with Local Choir Singers.

The trouble with our local singers is that they sacrifice pronunciation to tone and articulation to tone. If one wants to get tone alone one can go out into the woods and listen to the wordless warbling of a bird, or to the seashore and hear the ever varying cadence of the wave, or, to bring it nearer home, one can get a cornet-player to blow his horn into your ear. All these produce tones far finer than those of the human voice. It is only when we combine intelligence with sound that we enjoy the beauties of the human throat. It seems as if our singers want to take out of their music the intelligent wording that is so necessary. The trouble does not lie in our language, but in the mistaken notions of the singers themselves.—Pretorian in Globe-Democrat.

## Training Himself for the Future.

Frank Buckland, the English naturalist, who died a few months ago, is much talked about in England now. A schoolmate says that Buckland, when a boy, used to get up in the middle of the night, and, designedly, in half-darkness, carefully bind two fagot sticks together, for the purpose, as he said, of accustoming himself to be called upon as a surgeon, half asleep, to do some professional duty under adverse circumstances.—The Argonaut.

## Buffalo Breeding Out in Kansas.

Buffaloes are now bred in Kansas for sale, and calves bring \$30 each, where, twenty years ago, herds of thousands of these cattle ranged over the prairie without interference.

There is no diminution in musical product of Germany, 5,473 distinct pieces having been published in that country last year.

## No Progress in Fiddle-Making.

In walking through the exhibition of musical instruments at South Kensington I was much struck with the contrast which does not appear to have thus forced itself upon general attention, if I may judge by the critical notices that have been published. I refer to the great and still continuing progress of improvement in the construction of the pianoforte, as compared with the absolute absence of even the smallest step of improvement of the violin, viola, violoncello, or violone. The clavicords, harpsichords, clavicymbalums, spinets, gravicembali col piano e forte, were all mere toms compared with the modern piano, while the fiddles, big and little, of the same date are the models which our manufacturers can only endeavor to approximately imitate.

Innumerable attempts have been made to improve upon the model of Stradivarius, but all have pitifully failed. Every curve of his models, their thickness, their bulge of back and belly, and even the queer unaccountable f-shaped openings must be imitated with abject servility in order to produce a fine instrument. Had the Cremona makers any theory, or did they work by "rule of thumb," or, more probably, did they, by patient and persevering study of a number of failures, arrive at practical truth by practical exhaustion of error?—Gentleman's Magazine.

## Lieut. Greely's Tribute to Celia Thaxter.

Concerning Celia Thaxter's poem, "A Tryst," which Lieut. Greely says his men were so fond of reading during their Arctic exile, a writer in The Philadelphia Press relates that, in the summer of 1894, Greely, who was seeking rest and health at Portsmouth, N. H., went over to the Isles of Shoals one day to visit Mrs. Thaxter. As he reached the porch of her house the poet came forward and extended her hand. Greely took it, dropped on one knee, and kissed it, "I have come," he said in his husky, trembling voice, "on a pilgrimage to thank the poet for the lines that have lightened many a weary day and night for a handful of men who never expected to see their home and friends again." Here he had to pause, and, raised by the kind, motherly woman, sank into an armchair.

Among those who witnessed the scene there was not a dry eye. After he had rested a little, and had told of the many times he had read aloud the poem "in the desolation of the north," he asked her how she could have written it and if she had ever seen an iceberg. "No," she replied, "but I have ever lived by the sea, in summer and winter, and I suppose imagination has done the rest." "Wonderful!" was all that the pilgrim could reply.—Chicago Tribune.

## Scarcity of Wood in Italy.

Wood is so scarce in "sunny Italy" that it is actually sold by the pound; and yet it is almost the only fuel used by the common people. In Venice we saw steaming-hot boiled potatoes and other cooked food for sale in the groceries. Every device is resorted to to save fuel. American tree-murderers ought, by all means, to see Italy as a warning of what a country stripped of wood may become.

The climate of southern and middle Italy in summer appears to us tourists very like that of America. There is the same brilliant sunlight and fierce heat. The dust is blinding. Mountain and valley are as parched and brown as the Ohio river clay hill-side in August. We have now journeyed over half of Italy in one direction and another and I have yet to see the first good-sized tree. They are scrawny, little, dried-up things such as the American farmer would chop down and throw away. There are not very many even of that kind.—Foreign Letter.

## Discoveries in Old Aztec Ruins.

A citizen of Tempe, Arizona territory, has been excavating in some old Aztec ruins near that place, and has found quantities of flint arrow-heads of splendid workmanship, superior to those now found among the Indians, nicely painted pottery, ornaments made of shell and of slate representing different birds, a number of toys made of clay, beads made of shell, a number of what seem to be precious stones, stone axes and hammers, stone and bone tools, "metates" or mills for grinding grain, large stone mortars and pestles, and numerous other curiosities. He also found during the process of excavation a number of furnaces, which had evidently been used for smelting ores, as there was among the debris slag and considerable rich copper and silver ores that had been taken there by the Aztec miners.—Chicago Times.

## How the Bride's Veil Came to Be.

It was once the custom for the bride at her wedding to wear her hair unbraided and hanging over her shoulders. At the celebration of her marriage with the Palatine, Elizabeth Stuart wore "her hair disheveled and hanging down her shoulders." It has been suggested that the bride's veil, which of late years has become one of the most conspicuous features of her costume, may be nothing more than a milliner's substitute, which, in old times, concealed not a few of the bride's personal attractions, and covered her face when she knelt at the altar.—Boston Budget.

## The Ridge on the House Roof.

The origin of the ornamental ridge with which large steep roofs of houses in England and sometimes in this country are furnished is a curious incident in architecture. In early times turfs or clods were placed on the upper ridges of the slanting sides of the rough roofs to keep out the rain. Out of these lumps of earth clusters of flowers and weeds grew freely, which builders afterward reproduced in the conventional foliage of the ornamental ridge.—Chicago Times.

## One Garment That Changes Not.

There is one garment which is sacred from the craze for change that attacks tailors and those who make men's fashions, and that is the dress coat. The body coat, the sack coat, the cutaway and the blouse all change with the seasons, but the dress coat changes so little that no one is able to detect the difference between the old and the new, except by the signs of wear.—Globe-Democrat.

## THE LAND OF THE PHAROAH.

## Nerooz Day and Its Festivities—After the Nile Has Withdrawn.

That not only the Egyptian seasons should be regulated by the rise of the Nile, but that the modern Arab should even go so far as to date the coming in of the New Year from the day when it is supposed to reach its highest point, is significant of the preponderating influence that the Nile still exercises on Egyptian life. The Mohammedan mode of reckoning time, with its lunar months, never quite supplanted the old Coptic calendar. The Copts, probably following the custom of the Pharaonic Egyptians, always began their year in the part of the calendar corresponding with our September, and the Moslems in Egypt have had to conform to this usage—their agricultural year beginning on the 10th or 11th of the Coptic month Toot.

The Coptic New Year's day, or "Nerooz" day, is then an occasion for unusual merrymaking. Those who have no almanac are not allowed to remain long in ignorance of the day and its peculiar features. The Munadees or criers of the Nile comes round, perambulating every street in Cairo, and letting every one know that the "Nile is full." His duties are now nearly over. He has been at his monotonous chant ever since the 24 of July—the 27th of the Coptic month Be-coueh—when he began to proclaim how much the river rose every day. The measure of the old Nilometer in the island of Rhoda, in Old Cairo, is supposed to guide his statement. But no one depends upon his accuracy; and, indeed, the Cairoites little troubles himself about it unless an abnormal delay on the part of the river has aroused a general apprehension. His perambulations of the capital have become little more than an opportunity for a sing-song repetition of religious commonplaces, and an important appeal to the heart of the householder.

Nerooz day in upper Egypt is a great occasion for festivities. It is a period of enforced idleness to the husbandman. He has done all he can for his fields, and now he leaves the river to play his part, his labor not recommencing till the Nile has withdrawn again and the soil begins to dry. While his hoe and his plow are laid up he brings out his fiddle and his tambourine. The "fantasia" holds undisputed sway; and the brown-shirted farmer in masquerade attire indulges in antics resembling somewhat the eccentricities of the Latin carnival. On the same day or at any rate, at the same season, the ancient Egyptians engaged in similar sports and pastimes; and the god Thot and Hermes, whose fete fell on the 19th of the Coptic month Toot, was honored with a festival very like Nerooz day.

After the Nile has withdrawn, and the fields have begun to dry, the Striatawee, or winter season, begins in earnest. This is the most important period of the year for agricultural operations, especially in upper Egypt, wheat, barley, lentils, beans, peas, clover, etc.; being raised on the rich alluvial soil that the overflow has made. The lands so inundated are called the "rei" lands; those that are too high for the inundation to reach are called the "sharakee" lands. The latter, never receiving any rain, in upper Egypt at any rate, owe their crops entirely to artificial irrigation. But these lands are commonly made to bear three and sometimes four crops in succession, whereas the "rei" only produce one crop, which is sown in October or early November, and reaped the following March, April, or May.

Wheat is put in as soon as the water has turned into mud. While the soil is still mire the primitive plough is passed once over it and the seed sown broadcast. Barley is sown in November and harvested in May, when it is pulled up by the roots like maize, and not subjected to the sickle like wheat. Beans are sown in October and gathered in March. Clover sown immediately after inundation ripens in two months, and in some lands as many as four crops of this prime necessity for cattle of all sorts are grown within the twelve months. The plough (mihrat) of Joseph's time serves to scratch the slimy, stoneless soil. It consists of a pole, a handle and a share, all of wood, the latter only being tipped with iron. Harrowing is accomplished by a palm branch dragged by cattle over the surface.—London Globe.

## The Wise Man's Estimation of Time.

"One to-day," remarks a wise man, "is worth two to-morrows." Oh, is it, then? You go into the market to-day and see how many to-morrows you can get for it. You can't get one. Not a solitary one; you can't even get to-morrow morning for it. But if you have a to-morrow that you want to put on the market you might get a whole week of to-days for it. The only man who wouldn't offer to-day for it is the man who is going to be hanged to-morrow and has consequently very little use for it. What he wants to trade for is about two months of yesterdays and a couple of weeks before last.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

## How the Pulse Beats in Battle.

In a private note accompanying the second part of his article on the campaign of Shiloh, Gen. Beauregard records this interesting fact: "Just before mounting our horses (on the morning of the second day's fight), it occurred to me to ascertain the pulsations of the human system in the excitement of going into battle. I requested my medical director, Dr. Brodie, to examine the pulses of myself and staff. He found that they varied from 90 to 130."—North American Review.

## Success of a Dangerous Operation.

Although tried quite a number of times, surgical operations for the removal of tumors or foreign bodies from the stomach have almost invariably been unsuccessful. The second successful case is just reported from England, where a large mass of hair, weighing about a pound, was removed from the stomach of a young lady through an incision five inches long, followed by recovery.—Medical Journal.

## South Carolina Railway.

Commencing on Jan. 3d, 1886, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice:

**GREENVILLE EXPRESS**  
Going West, Daily Through Train.  
Depart Charleston..... 7.20 a m  
Depart Branchville..... 8.51 a m  
Depart Orangeburg..... 9.14 a m  
Depart Kingville..... 10.05 a m  
Due at Columbia..... 10.40 a m  
Going East, Daily Through Train.  
Depart Columbia..... 5.27 p m  
Depart Kingville..... 6.07 p m  
Depart St. Matthews..... 6.30 p m  
Depart Orangeburg..... 6.55 p m  
Depart Branchville..... 7.30 p m  
Due at Charleston..... 9.03 p m

**ACCOMMODATION LOCAL TRAIN.**  
Going West, Daily.  
Depart Charleston..... 5.10 p m  
Depart Branchville..... 7.50 p m  
Depart Orangeburg..... 8.04 p m  
Depart St. Matthews..... 8.40 p m  
Depart Kingville..... 9.09 p m  
Due at Columbia..... 10.00 p m

Going East, Daily.  
Depart Columbia..... 7.45 a m  
Depart Kingville..... 8.35 a m  
Depart St. Matthews..... 9.05 a m  
Depart Orangeburg..... 9.43 a m  
Depart Branchville..... 10.20 a m  
Due at Charleston..... 12.32 p m

**CAMDEN TRAIN.**  
West, Daily, Except Sunday.  
Depart Kingville..... 10.15 a m 6.12 p m  
Due at Camden..... 12.47 p m 7.42 p m  
East, Daily, Except Sunday.  
Depart Camden..... 7.00 a m 3.15 p m  
Due at Kingville..... 8.50 a m 8.47 p m

**AUGUSTA DIVISION.**  
West, Daily.  
Depart Branchville..... 2.35 a m 8.50 a m 7.35 p m  
Depart Blackville..... 4.18 a m 9.47 a m 8.33 p m  
Due at Augusta..... 7.30 a m 11.40 a m 10.30 p m

East, Daily.  
Depart Augusta..... 7.20 a m 4.45 p m 10.35 p m  
Depart Blackville..... 9.12 a m 6.34 p m 1.41 a m  
Due at Branchville..... 10.12 a m 7.32 p m 3.15 a m

**BARNWELL R. R.**  
West, Daily except Sunday.  
Depart Blackville..... 9.55 a m 8.40 p m  
Due at Barnwell..... 10.40 a m 9.10 p m

East.  
Depart Barnwell..... 8.24 a m 5.15 p m  
Due at Blackville..... 8.40 a m 6.00 p m

**WAY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.**  
Daily, except Sundays. Stops at all stations.  
Depart Branchville..... 6.20 a m  
Due at Columbia..... 9.25 a m  
Depart Columbia..... 9.25 a m  
Due at Branchville..... 12.35 p m

Passengers to or from stations on Camden Branch change cars at Kingville.  
Passengers to or from stations on Augusta Division change cars at Branchville, also at Blackville for Barnwell.

Connections made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville Railroad by train arriving at Columbia at 10.40 A. M. and departing at 5.27 P. M. Connections made at Columbia Junction with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, also by these trains to and from all points on both roads. Connection made at Charleston with steamers for New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays; also, with Savannah and Charleston Railroad to all points South. Connections are made at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad to and from all points West and South. Connections made at Blackville with Barnwell Railroad to and from Barnwell by evening trains.

Through Tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to  
D. C. ALLEN,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent  
J. B. PECK, General Manager.  
J. POSTELL, Agent at Orangeburg.

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ONS, &amp;c.

Having bought the right for Orangeburg County in the Celebrated Nut & Eggs Patent Non Washer Axle Nut, I am prepared to put them on axles at \$1 per set. The use of this Nut does away with leather washers altogether.

Vehicles of every description repaired and repainted on the shortest notice. All kinds of Blacksmith Work and Horseshoeing done promptly.

My Planing and Moulding Machine is still in operation and I am prepared to furnish Moulding or Plain Lumber on the most Liberal Cash Terms.

My Grist Mill runs every Saturday.

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March 25-1m.  
**Land for Sale.**  
THE WHOLE OR A PART OF my Farm, two miles below the town of Orangeburg, on the South Carolina Railway and the public roads leading to Charleston, containing about 800 acres, a part cleared, balance finely timbered. Some splendid swamp land, 255 acres heavily pine timbered, adjoining and lying East and West of roads to Charleston. To be subdivided in lots of 30 to 80 acres and sold, unless sold in entire. These lots will be fine lots for residences.

Jan 25-5t  
A. D. FREDERICK.  
MRS. J. M. HARTZOG  
WILL resume business, and invites the attention of the Ladies to her Stock of new and attractive Millinery and Fancy Goods, embracing all the Novelties of the season. Next door to Dr. S. A. Reeves' Drug Store, Orangeburg, S. C. Feb. 25-3mos

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## SUMMERSUITS

In new and exclusive designs, consisting of India Mulle, Cambrie, Lawn and Batiste. Prices much reduced. You can get an elegant Robe and Trimmings complete for \$3.25.

## IT IS POSITIVELY TRUE

HENRY KOHN is selling DRY GOODS cheaper this Spring, than they have ever been sold before.

Calicoes from 3½ cents up.  
Dress Gingham 7 cents up.  
40 inch India Lawn 12½ cents.  
Pacific Colored Lawns 6½ cents, former price 12½ cents.  
4-4 Bleaching 7 cents, former price 10.  
Handkerchiefs at 3 cents.  
1000 yards of Remnants of Worsted Dress Goods at 6 cents and up.

## DO YOU WANT

a nice and cheap SUMMER DRESS, if so HENRY KOHN'S is the place, you can get Sateens, Gingham, Cambrics, Grenadines, Surah Silks, Grosgrain Silk, Black Tricotie, India Foulards, China Pongees, Spanish and Oriental Lace Nets for Suits.

## CRINKLE CLOTH

is the popular wash goods this season. Large variety at HENRY KOHN'S. 15 cents per yard.

Novelties in striped and figured Bourette Camels Hair Cloth, Albertross Nuns Veilings, Egyptian Suitings.

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We have been induced to keep the genuine FRENCH MUSLINS AND SATEENS, also Tamise Albertross, Crape Cloth, Tricot Homespun, Batiste, Cashmeres and Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths, all warranted to give satisfaction.

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young man to sell you a SPRING SUIT OF CLOTHING. You know that HENRY KOHN is Headquarters for MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING. It is needless to go into details, but our CLOTHING this season is all made up with the Patent Square Shoulders and Corset fitting waists. We have also the Crinkle, Coats and Vests. And suits for extra size men.

## "HODGES"

is the name of the best UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT I have ever handled, and I have had the "Globe," "Diamond" and "Quaker City," but this "HODGES" SHIRT beats them all. Price \$1.00. We still have that Wonderful 50 cent linen bosom Shirt.

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Art Squares, Canton Mattings in all colors, and plain from 12½ cents per yard.

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HOLLAND SHADES, one yard wide and two yards long, with fancy duds, spring rollers all complete \$1.00

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TO THE MANY ENQUIRERS I WOULD state that one car has arrived. The demand for this MANURE will be larger than supposed.

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